UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>02 August 2010</u>.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>8-13 and 15-20</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>8-13 and 15-20</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

DETAILED ACTION

Note for Applicant: Claim 8, see "(c) upon successful logon to…"; this claim limitation (c)

becomes different than the previous limitation (c) in previous claim 8 **without correctly**

underlining or striking through the changes.

Response to Arguments

1.   Applicant's arguments, with regards to claim(s) <u>8 and 20 are</u> filed on August 2, 2010

have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

2.   In response to applicant's argument that there is no teaching, suggestion, or motivation to

combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness may be established by

combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where

there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references

themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re*

Fine, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988), *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d

1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992), and *KSR International Co. v. Teleflex, Inc.*, 550 U.S. 398, 82 USPQ2d

1385 (2007). In this case,

Examiner very kindly directs the Applicant to <u>Shieh, C4 L29-55, C5 L1-5, that:</u>

Said one-time and permanent account identifiers are pre-stored in said at least one remote system

(found in current case, claim 8. Reference Shieh, C4 L29-55: S-ESN is a temporary

electronic serial number and/or is used for one-time registration process. Note that S-ESN

is stored in the ANSI-136/41 network; in the future, the actual/permanent ESN can be

reported to the ANSI-136/41 network as well. Thus said ANSI-136/41 has pre-stored actual

ESN to authenticate/recognize the actual ESN; extra only, C5 L1-5: see ACTUAL ESN);

Examiner very kindly directs the Applicant to <u>MCI, abstract, that:</u> Deactivating in said at least

one remote system an account identifier attached to a second SIM and activating the permanent

account identifier attached to the first SIM (found in current case, claim 20.   **Reference MCI,**

Abstract, note: Disable (deactivate) the old SIM (second SIM) and enabling the

replacement SIM (first SIM));

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify <u>Shieh,</u> and have

<u>disabling the old SIM and enabling the replacement SIM</u> as taught by <u>MCI</u>, thereby <u>will</u>

<u>immediately allow subscriber to use the replacement SIM card</u> as discussed by <u>MCI (page 3,</u>

<u>lines 15-23).</u>

Examiner very kindly directs the Applicant to <u>MCI, abstract, that:</u> A remote system stores a

parameter identifying a current active account that is attached to a second SIM **(found in**

current case, claim 20.   MCI, abstract: the remote system (e.g. HLR and/or AuC) stores

original identifier parameter to identify a current account that is attached to the

second/original SIM);

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify <u>Shieh,</u> and have **the**

<u>HLR/AuC stores the original identifier parameter that is associated with the original SIM</u>

as taught by <u>MCI</u>, thereby <u>will immediately allow subscriber to use the replacement SIM card</u> as

discussed by <u>MCI (page 3, lines 15-23).</u>

One cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections

are based on combinations of references. In re Keller, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA

1981); In re Merck & Co., Inc., 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). <u>Therefore,</u>

<u>the previous rejection is maintained.</u>

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or
> described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject
> matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole
> would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary
> skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived
> by the manner in which the invention was made.

4.   The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459

(1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35

U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

> 1.   Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
> 2.   Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
> 3.   Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
> 4.   Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness
>   or nonobviousness.

5.   Claims **<u>8-13 and 20</u>** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over <u>Shieh</u>

<u>(US 6,591,098)</u>, and further in view of <u>MCI (WO 97/01253)</u>.

       Re claim 8, Shieh discloses a first SIM (subscriber identifying module) including a

microcontroller in a mobile telecommunication network which is configured to communicate

with at least one remote system in the mobile communication network (**<u>Abstract: A SIM card is</u>**

<u>inside a mobile device (SIM based mobile device). Said mobile device can communicate</u>

with the service provider (remote system) in the wireless network), said first SIM and said

remote system being adapted to store at least one parameter identifying a user in the network

(Abstract: SIM card stores subscriber info (parameter) for activation over the air with

remote system), said first SIM comprising (Note: In abstract, the SIM card and mobile device

are incorporated together as one object as a whole, and is regarded as SIM based mobile device):

a one-time account identifier designed for a one-time logon to the network **(Abstract:**

temporary activation identifiers, temporary electronic serial number);

a permanent account identifier, said permanent account identifier being deactivated **(C3 L20-34:**

The actual electronic serial number (permanent account identifier) is currently deactivated

until future registration);

wherein said one-time and permanent account identifier are prestored in said at least one remote

system **(Shieh, C4 L29-55: S-ESN is a temporary electronic serial number and/or is used for**

one-time registration process. Note that S-ESN is stored in the ANSI-136/41 network; in the

future, the actual/permanent ESN can be reported to the ANSI-136/41 network as well.

Thus said ANSI-136/41 has pre-stored actual ESN to authenticate/recognize the actual

ESN; extra only, C5 L1-5: see ACTUAL ESN), and wherein said microcontroller is

programmed to:

a) use the one-time account identifier to logon to the network when said first SIM is switched on

(Abstract: The temporary ESN. Fig5 ref 300);

b) exchange the one-time account identifier with the permanent account identifier in the first

SIM upon successful logon to the network as the active account identifier in the first SIM

(Abstract: Temporary activation identifier is overwritten (by the actual ESN); note, the exchange of the actual ESN occurs after the activation process);

Wherein the step b) is performed in said first SIM by an auto-activation application executed after receiving a message from the network **(Abstract: the network identifies the temporary electronic serial number and invokes an over-the-air activation)** informing a successful logon **(Abstract: After the mobile device has successfully logged into the network, said logon will be informed to the network device so that the activation can be performed, therefore discloses informing a successful logon);**

c) upon successful logon to the network, send an activation request **(C6 L38-50: during registration (after mobile is connected to base station), the mobile "report the activation ESN" (request activation) to the network; extra only, fig. 5 ref 300, 308 and 316);**

However, Shieh doesn't specifically disclose: for deactivating, in said at least one remote network, the permanent account identifier attached to the first SIM; in an analogous field of endeavor, MCI discloses: for deactivating, in said at least one remote network, the permanent account identifier attached to the first SIM **(MCI, abstract, page 8, lines 12-26, fig2: The replacement (new) card is fully activated, while the old (first) SIM card is disabled; note that the old/previous SIM card has the previous permanent account identifier; note that MS initiates/"requests" location update that will disable the old SIM card, thus teaches a (activation) request that activate the new SIM card and de-activate the old SIM card);**

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Shieh, and have **disabling the old SIM card after the replacement SIM card is fully activated** as taught by

MCI, thereby <u>will immediately allow subscriber to use the replacement SIM card</u> as discussed by <u>MCI (page 3, lines 15-23)</u>.

Re claim 9, MCI discloses: wherein the account identifier attached to the first SIM identifies the same account as an account identified by the account identifier attached to a second SIM **(MCI: abstract, note: the first device with the replacement SIM card (first SIM) will replace the second device with the old SIM card (second SIM). Therefore, the new SIM card will identify as the same account as the old SIM card).**

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify <u>Shieh,</u> and have_____ <u>the mobile device with the new SIM card replacing the mobile device with the old SIM card</u> as taught by <u>MCI</u>, thereby <u>will immediately allow subscriber to use the replacement SIM card</u> as discussed by <u>MCI (page 3, lines 15-23)</u>.

Re claim 10, MCI discloses: wherein the permanent account identifier attached to the first SIM identifies an account which is different from an account identified by an account identifier attached to a second SIM **(MCI: page 1, under "Background of The Invention". Note: A user with his individual SIM card (that has permanent account identified for him specifically) can freely use any available terminal in the network. The newly chosen terminal by the user might have a previously stored account, which is different than the account identified in the user's SIM card).**

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify <u>Shieh,</u> and have <u>inserting the user's SIM card into a mobile terminal, and causes the mobile terminal to function</u>

according to the account identifier of the user's SIM card as taught by MCI, thereby will

immediately allow subscriber to use the replacement SIM card as discussed by MCI (page 3,

lines 15-23).

Re claim 11, MCI discloses: wherein the first SIM stores an account identifier attached to a

second SIM **(MCI: abstract, note: the first device with the replacement SIM card (first**

SIM) will replace the second device with the old SIM card (second SIM). Therefore, the

new SIM card will identify as the same account as the old SIM card and would store the

account identifier attached to the second subscriber identifying module. Also, The HLR

and AuC will correlate an identifier of the replacement SIM card with an identifier of the

original SIM card);

the first SIM is programmed for transmitting said account identifier attached to the second

subscriber identifying module to the said at least one remote system **(MCI: abstract, note:**

"Upon first use of the replacement SIM (first subscriber identifying module) card, the

network disables the original identifier (second subscriber identifying module) in the HLR

(remote system) and AuC (remote system).

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Shieh, and have_____ the

replacement SIM card logged onto the network, having the HLR and AuC correlate the identifier

of the replacement SIM card with the identifier of the original SIM card, and at the end, enabling

the replacement SIM card and disabling the original SIM card as taught by MCI, thereby will

immediately allow subscriber to use the replacement SIM card as discussed by MCI (page 3,

lines 15-23).

Re claim 12, Shieh discloses wherein said first SIM is a SIM card **(Shieh: abstract).**

Re claim 13, Shieh discloses wherein the logon step a) is performed in a centralized remote

system **(Shieh: figure 3, reference 10 is mobile device and reference 114 is MSC/VLR**

(centralized remote system). Column 6 lines 21 to 37. Column 5 lines 19 to 23)

and after receiving the activation request from said first SIM **(Shieh: Abstract, note: A SIM-**

over –the-air-activation processor is notified to perform the activation for the mobile

device), said centralized remote system sends commands to said at least one remote system

(Shieh: figure 3, reference 10 is mobile device and reference 114 is MSC/VLR (centralized

remote system). Column 6 lines 21 to 37. Column 5 lines 19 to 23;   MCI: Figure 1

reference 18 (telephony switches) is the centralized remote system that allows

communication access between mobile equipments (ME reference 12) and remote system of

HLR 20, AuC 22 and Customer Support Center 24); MCI discloses: for exchanging the

current active account corresponding to a second SIM into the new active account corresponding

to the first SIM **(MCI: abstract, note: Upon first use of the replacement SIM card, the**

network disables the original identifier in the HLR and AuC so that subsequent access is

solely available to the replacement SIM card. Therefore, the replacement SIM card (as for

first device) has taken over the active account of the old SIM card (previously or current

active account correspond to the second device).

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Shieh, and have_____ the

mobile device with the replacement SIM card replacing the mobile device with the original SIM

card as taught by <u>MCI</u>, thereby <u>will immediately allow subscriber to use the replacement SIM</u>

<u>card</u> as discussed by <u>MCI (page 3, lines 15-23)</u>.

Re claim 20, Shieh discloses a method for activating a SIM in a telecommunication network

<u>(Shieh: Abstract, fig. 5: OAA or over-air-activation);</u>

providing a first SIM which stores a one-time account identifier designed for a one-time logon to

the network and which also stores a permanent account identifier, said permanent account

identifier being deactivated **<u>(Shieh: Column 3 lines 1 to 34 and column 4 line 29 to 44. Note:</u>**

<u>The SIM electronic Serial Number (S-ESN) is a temporary electronic serial number that is</u>

<u>used in the registration and activation process (one-time usage); Column 3 lines 1 to 34 and</u>

<u>column 4 line 29 to 44. Note: The actual electronic serial number (permanent account</u>

<u>identifier) to the mobile device for future registration. The actual electronic serial number</u>

<u>is currently deactivated until future registration);</u>

said first SIM being programmed to automatically, upon successful (one-time) logon to the

network **<u>(Shieh: Column 3 lines 1 to 34 and column 4 line 29 to 44. Before the final step, the</u>**

<u>network identifies the SIM electronic serial number as the temporary ESN associated with</u>

<u>the mobile device, therefore, using the temporary ESN as the active account identifier, the</u>

<u>mobile device is successfully logged on to the network, therefore discloses upon successful</u>

<u>one-time logon to the network, first SIM being programmed to automatically invoke an</u>

<u>activation),</u> exchange the one-time account identifier with the permanent account identifier in

said first SIM **<u>(Abstract: Finally, to complete the over-the-air-activation process, the</u>**

<u>method comprises setting the usage indicators to transmit the actual ESN in the future and</u>

overwriting the temporary activation identifiers, therefore discloses exchanging the one-time account identifier with the permanent account identifier in said first SIM; note, said logging on in the future with actual ESN is also "one-time logon in the future") and send an activation request to a remote network system for activating said permanent account identifier attached to the first SIM **(Abstract,** Col. 3 lines 31-34: transmit the actual ESN as an activate request to complete the over-the-air-activation upon mobile is successful (this times or one-time) logged into the network; after the activation, the actual ESN becomes the permanent identifier);

However, Shieh doesn't specifically disclose: Providing a remote network system which stores an active account identifier attached to a second SIM, said remote network system being programmed for treating the activation request originating from the first SIM by the operations which include deactivating the account identifier attached to the second SIM and activating the account identifier attached to the first SIM. In an analogous field of endeavor, MCI discloses: Providing a remote network system which stores an active account identifier attached to a second SIM, said remote network system being programmed for treating the activation request originating from the first SIM by the operations which include deactivating the account identifier attached to the second SIM and activating the account identifier attached to the first SIM **(MCI: Abstract, note: Disable (deactivate) the old SIM (second SIM) and enabling/activating the replacement SIM (first SIM)).**

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Shieh, and have enabling the replacement SIM in the network, and disabling the old SIM in the network as taught

by <u>MCI</u>, thereby <u>will immediately allow subscriber to use the replacement SIM card</u> as discussed

by <u>MCI (page 3, lines 15-23)</u>.

6.   Claim <u>**15**</u> is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over <u>Shieh</u>, and further

in view of <u>Shannon (US 6,285,869)</u>.

Re claim 15, Shieh discloses a remote telecommunication system in a mobile telecommunication

network, wherein the remote telecommunication system is configured for communicating with a

subscriber identifying module, said remote telecommunication system storing **<u>(Shieh: Abstract,</u>**

<u>column 1 lines 20 to 32. Note: A subscriber identification module (SIM) is inside a mobile</u>

<u>device. Said mobile device is able to communicate with the service provider (remote</u>

<u>system) in the wireless network):</u>

a one-time account identifier for a one-time logon of a (first) SIM to the network **<u>(Shieh:</u>**

<u>Column 3 lines 1 to 34 and column 4 line 29 to 44. Note: The SIM electronic Serial Number</u>

<u>(S-ESN) is a temporary electronic serial number that is used in the registration and</u>

<u>activation process (one-time usage);</u> a permanent account identifier attached to a (second) SIM

<u>(Shieh: Column 3 lines 1 to 34 and column 4 line 29 to 44. Note: The actual electronic serial</u>

<u>number (permanent account identifier) to the mobile device (data processing device) for</u>

<u>future registration);</u>   note, <u>Shieh's one-time and permanent account identifiers are attached to</u>

<u>the same SIM card, however it will be obvious to have two different identifiers put/separated into</u>

<u>two different SIM card.   In an analogous field of endeavor, Shannon teaches two different</u>

<u>identifiers are placed into two different SIM cards, see Shannon, abstract, where each subscriber</u>

has a unique identity code (identifier) and SIM card, and two different subscribers will have two different identifiers placed into two different SIM cards.

A set of instructions for accepting logon of the first SIM in the network **(Shieh, fig. 4-5: TAI and S-ESN are temporary, and they can be identified/accepted in the network)** and treating an activation request sent from an auto-activation application executed in the first SIM **(Shieh, fig. 4-5: the TAI and S-ESN causes the network to invoke OAA/activation, thus teaches request/reason for activation)**;

Activating the one-time account identifier attached to the (first) SIM **(Shieh, Abstract, fig. 4-5: the temporary ESN is used during activation. Thus, said ESN is identified/activated/"being used" temporally, while the actual ESN remained de-activated until future registration)**;

Deactivating the permanent account identifier attached to the (second) SIM **(Shieh, Abstract, fig. 4-5: the actual ESN remained/"has been" de-activated until future registration)**;

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Shieh, and have each subscriber has a unique identity code (identifier) and SIM card, and different subscribers will have two different identifiers placed into two different SIM cards as taught by Shannon, thereby will prevent fraud and maintain security and allow a greater degree of control on the card replacement process as discussed by Shannon (C1 L24-47).

7.   Claims **16-18** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shieh and Shanon, and further in view of MCI.

Re claim 16, Shieh doesn't specifically disclose wherein the remote telecommunication system is programmed for associating the permanent account identifier attached to the second subscriber

identifying module with the same account as the account identified by the one-time account

identifier attached to the first SIM. In an analogous field of endeavor, MCI discloses

wherein the remote telecommunication system is programmed for associating the permanent

account identifier attached to the second subscriber identifying module with the same account as

the account identified by the one-time account identifier attached to the first SIM **(MCI:**

abstract, note: the first device with the replacement SIM card (new SIM) will replace the

second device with the old SIM card (original SIM). Therefore, the new SIM card will

identify as the same account as the old SIM card. Note: "Administrator to correlate

(associate) an identifier of the replacement SIM card with an identifier of the original SIM

card").

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Shieh, and have

enabling the replacement SIM card, disabling the old SIM card in the network, and have the

replacement SIM card replaces the old SIM card by copying the subscriber's detail from the old

SIM card to the replacement SIM card as taught by MCI, thereby will immediately allow

subscriber to use the replacement SIM card as discussed by MCI (page 3, lines 15-23).

Re claim 17, Shieh doesn't specifically disclose wherein the remote telecommunication system

is programmed for associating a permanent account identifier attached to the first SIM to an

account which is different from the account identified by the permanent account identifier

attached to the second SIM. In an analogous field of endeavor, MCI discloses wherein the

remote telecommunication system is programmed for associating a permanent account identifier

attached to the first SIM to an account which is different from the account identified by the

permanent account identifier attached to the second SIM **(MCI: page 1, under "Background of The Invention". Note: A user with his individual SIM card (that has permanent account identified for him specifically) can freely use any available terminal in the network. The newly chosen terminal by the user might have a previously stored account, which is different than the account identified in the user's SIM card. Since the user can freely use any terminal in the network, then after the user chooses a terminal by inserting his SIM card into the chosen terminal, the network will associate the user's SIM card with said chosen terminal).**

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify <u>Shieh,</u> and have <u>the user inserting his SIM card into the mobile terminal and he can start using the mobile terminal as his mobile phone</u> as taught by <u>MCI</u>, thereby <u>will immediately allow subscriber to use the replacement SIM card</u> as discussed by <u>MCI (page 3, lines 15-23)</u>.

Re claim 18, Shieh doesn't specifically disclose wherein the remote system determines the account identifier to be deactivated from the permanent account identifier attached to the second SIM as transmitted by the first SIM. In an analogous field of endeavor, MCI disclose: wherein the remote system determines the account identifier to be deactivated from the permanent account identifier attached to the second SIM as transmitted by the first SIM **(MCI: Abstract, note: The old SIM card or previous permanent account identifier is to be deactivated, when the replacement SIM card uses the network for the first times).**

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify <u>Shieh,</u> and have <u>the mobile device with the replacement SIM card replacing the mobile device with the</u>

original/"previous permanent" SIM card, therefore, enabling the replacement SIM card and

disabling the original/"previous permanent" SIM card in the network as taught by MCI, thereby

will immediately allow subscriber to use the replacement SIM card as discussed by MCI (page 3,

lines 15-23).

8.   Claim **19** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shieh and

Shanon, and further in view of Borngraber (US 2004/0120552 hereinafter "Born").

Re claim 19, Shieh discloses: wherein the one-time account identifier **(Shieh: abstract, note:**

the one-time parameter could be an international mobile station identity (IMSI) and/or

mobile identification number (MIN), and a temporary electronic serial number. MIN is a

parameter, which is accompanied by a value (number)) is different for a set of SIM in the

network. However, Shieh doesn't specifically disclose: is the same for a set of SIM. In an

analogous field of endeavor, Born discloses: is the same for a set of SIM **(Born, P [80]: the**

authentication key "is the same for a set of SIM cards in the network").

       It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Shieh, and have **the**

same authentication key for a set of SIM cards as taught by Born, thereby will enable access

control as discussed by Born (P [6]).

Conclusion

9.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this

Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a).

Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this

final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to MUNSOON CHOO whose telephone number is (571)270-7140,

fax number is (571)-270-8140 and email is munsoon.choo@uspto.gov. The examiner can

normally be reached on Monday through Friday 7:30am to 5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Nick Corsaro can be reached on (571)272-7876. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

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system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would

like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated

information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Munsoon Choo/

Examiner, Art Unit 2617

/KAMRAN AFSHAR/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2617